

## Germany Rent By Liebknecht Call to Arms

Appeal Also Signed by  
"Red Rosa" Luxemburg  
and Mehring

Bolshevik Excesses  
Cautioned Against

Copy of Order for Revolu-  
tion in Fatherland  
Received Here

A call to arms, signed by Karl Liebknecht, the radical Socialist, "Red Rosa" Luxemburg, a kindred spirit, and Dr. Franz Mehring, an independent Socialist, which is believed to have inspired the revolutionists in Germany, was published yesterday by the "New York Volks-Zeitung." The proclamation, which is addressed to workers, soldiers and sailors, was issued during the attempts of Germany to negotiate with the Allies through the United States and probably antedated the actual revolution by some time.

The main provisions, however, were so closely followed when the upheaval came that its influence on the event was probably potent. It calls for an uprising by the German people that their rulers have lost the war and the respect of the world, but that the moment has arrived when a revolution can transform the defeat of the rulers into victory for the German people.

Warning Against Excesses  
A warning is sounded, however, against such excesses as wrecked Russia. The call follows:

"Dear Comrades:  
"For more than four years our rulers have been engaged in a robber war for the oppression of our neighbors. During the last ten or twelve years these same rulers have preached the doctrine of 'Slavic danger.' They used in our hearts fear of the Slavs. But this was merely camouflage for their imperialistic aggression. As if by way to St. Petersburg lay through Belgium and Northern France, they were orders to let the armies loose.

Nothing More to Lose  
"During these four years the peoples of the world have bled until they are dead no more. And what have we? Have we won one hundredth part of what we and our rulers started out to get? Instead of this, we have lost our lives and have nothing more to lose. One thing we have won—the sword of mankind.

"And now we have, through the President of America, asked our enemies for peace. Comrades, now comes for us a fitting opportunity. Unite. Hold together under the banner of the 'International.' You should not hold yourselves as discouraged. It was your war. You were driven by your rulers into the world slaughter. You have got what you deserved. It was lies with you to discourage your comrades.

Immediate Action Urged  
"At once, it is your only prospect. Stretch the tyrant at your feet with a mighty blow. He now wavers. A well aimed blow will at this time give you freedom and will to some extent recompense you for all the blood that has been shed during the last four sad years.

"Lay down your weapons, you soldiers at the front. Lay down your tools, you workers at home. Do not

let yourselves be deceived any longer by your rulers, the lip patriots and the munitions profiteers. Rise with power and seize the reins of government. Yours is the force. To you belongs the right to rule. Answer the call for freedom and win your own war for liberty.

"For more than four years have your oppressors used you as the tools with which to fill their pockets. More than four years have they offered your sons, fathers, brothers, as victims and have starved millions, so that they might coin profits out of your blood.

Victory Seen in Defeat

"Had you won the war you would have remained helpless slaves; you are beaten. Victory is within your grasp. It lies with you to seize it.  
"Comrades! Soldiers! Sailors! And you workers! Arise by regiments and arise by factories. Disarm your officers, whose sympathies and ideas are those of the ruling classes. Conquer your foremen, who are on the side of the present order. Announce the fall of your masters and demonstrate your solidarity. Do not heed the advice of the Kaiser Social Democrats. Do not let yourselves be led any longer by unworthy politicians, who play you false and deliver you into the hands of the enemy.

"Stand fast like many of the genuine Social Democrats in your companies and regiments. Seize the quarters of your officers; disarm them immediately. Make sure that your officers sympathize with you. In case they do so, let them lead you. Shoot them immediately in case they betray you after they have declared themselves supporters of your cause.

"Soldiers and marines! Fraternize! Take possession of your ships. Overpower first your officers. Place yourselves in communication with your comrades on land and seize all harbors, and open fire, if necessary, on loyal groups.

"Workers in munitions factories: You are the masters of the situation. Stop work immediately. From this moment on you are only making bullets which will be used against you and yours. The bullets which you now make will never reach the front.

"Stop making bayonets which will be thrust into your entrails by the knights of the government. Arise, organize, seize weapons and use them against those who plan to make slaves of you after they have made their own peace. End the war yourselves and use your weapons against the rulers."

## Civilian Paris in Monster Parade for Victorious Troops

Fighters Line Streets While  
200,000 March in Honor  
of "Alsace Day"

PARIS, Nov. 17.—To-day was Alsace-Lorraine day in Paris. The day was celebrated, not by victorious troops marching through the city, but by countless processions of civilians on parade before 10,000 troops scattered along the route from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde and then past the monuments of Joan of Arc, Gambetta and Lafayette.

It is estimated that 200,000 members of various societies were in the processions, and it seemed as if the remainder of Paris, taking advantage of the clear, cold weather, lined the route. It was the first official grand manifestation since the armistice was signed and was intended to symbolize the gratitude of the civilians to the victorious troops. Spruce branches brought by American automobiles directed from Alsace decorated the stand from which President Poincaré spoke. The stand faced the Rue de Strasbourg, the Rue Lille and the Place de la Concorde.

A detachment of American soldiers and American Red Cross women workers received a warm welcome from the crowd.

Premier Is Praised

Fifty Mayors and a hundred and fifty veterans from Alsace-Lorraine, surrounded by young girls dressed in the national costume of Alsace-Lorraine, evoked the greatest enthusiasm. The entire Cabinet, the Under-Secretaries of State and government commissioners waited on Premier Clemenceau at the Ministry of War to congratulate him on his patriotism and indefatigable labor in bringing victory to France.

President Poincaré, speaking at today's celebration, said Alsace-Lorraine had been awaiting in silence the awakening of sleeping justice.

"Germany," by her declaration of war," he said, "liberated the French from the coercion to which they were constrained to submit through their love of peace and horror of bloodshed. The country and the army have passed through four years of alternate hope and dejection. The nation has seen death pluck the flower of its youth, but nothing has broken its will to vanquish. Perseverance and energy had finally been awarded and Alsace-Lorraine had again become French."

Plebiscite Called a Snare  
M. Poincaré praised the sagacity and energy of Premier Clemenceau, who had worked for the liberation of the captive provinces.

The greatest number of the heroes who had fallen in the fight, he said, had not known Alsace-Lorraine. The people there were not their neighbors. But they had kept their eyes on the indefatigable vision of Alsace-Lorraine's blue mountains and wide plains and had sacrificed themselves to return them to France.

He declared that the proposal for a plebiscite to determine the disposition of the provinces was but a snare and an attempt at a controversy of justice. What had come was restitution, pure and simple, and that was what the universal conscience demanded.

The President declared that the forces of the Allies had won equal glory on land and sea in their struggle for a common ideal. He ended with an expression of reverence for those who had died.

Max, of Brussels, Honored  
The Municipal Council of Paris has decided to invite Marshals Joffre and Foch and Premier Clemenceau to a solemn ceremony in the City Hall, planned in their honor and at which the victory of the Allied arms will be celebrated.

The council to-day drew up a message of greeting to Mayor Max of Brussels, commemorating his return from captivity. It was voted to send a delegation to Brussels to welcome him when he returns home.

The cities of Metz and Strassburg

DIAMONDS, EMERALD  
CUT, MARQUISE, ROUND  
and PEAR SHAPE



REED & BARTON  
1824  
THEODORE B. STARR, INC.  
1862

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS  
FIFTH AVENUE AT 47th STREET  
4 MAIDEN LANE

## Alsace Freed of Hun Rule After 47 Years of Tryanny

Brave People Retained Spirit Despite Long Series of Petty  
and Grave Persecution—Executions and Arrests  
Had Little General Effect

Metz naturally celebrates with enthusiasm her liberation from ruthless suppression practised by the Huns with cunning and devilish ingenuity for forty-seven years. Of all the peoples conquered by Prussia Alsace-Lorraine fared worst.

During three decades the populace of the Reichslande (Imperial Provinces) (as Germany pretended, a truly German people) were subjected to the Diktator Paragraph (law creating a dictatorship).

The Statthalter (governor appointed by the Kaiser) was empowered to deport at will people who were suspected of lack of loyalty to the German government. Many families were ruined on account of the lies of denouncers and sycophants.

Prussian officialdom ruled supreme, the people had nothing to say in their own affairs. They had a Landes-Ausschuss (a kind of legislative body); but the Landes-Ausschuss was without any real power, for it could submit nothing but recommendations to the Statthalter.

If these recommendations were approved by the Statthalter they had the effect of laws; if they did not suit the Statthalter or his superiors they were "scraps of paper."

Hun Rule Was Supreme  
The business of an inhabitant of Alsace-Lorraine was at the mercy of the gendarmes. The Alsations and Lorrainers were not allowed, without a special permit, to see in their own private homes their relatives who happened to reside on the other side of the French frontier.

So unbearable became the conditions that in 1892 Germans who had emigrated to Alsace-Lorraine organized the Elsass-Lothringische Volkspartei (a political party), which by the most important plank of its platform demanded "Elsass-Lothringen für die Lothringern" (Alsace-Lorraine for the Alsations and Lorrainers).

As they were Germans, the leaders in this movement did not demand the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Only in consideration of the strong

will be presented with French flags to fly from their city halls.

The council voted favorably on a proposition to renounce the streets in Paris, calling them Rue Paul Deroulde, Georges Clemenceau, Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch.

World Must Shape  
Germany's Destiny

Shall the autocracy of the Kaiser give way to the "autocracy of the mob"? That, said President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University in a discussion of the present crisis yesterday, is a matter not for Germany but for the whole world to settle. It is, he emphasized, the supreme question before the world to-day.

"The next sixty days," said he, "may prove to be the most critical sixty days in modern history. The German people must work out their own salvation; yet they are, as Bismarck told them over and over again, children in politics. Whatever their accomplishments have been in other directions, they are not ready to fill the great gap in their constituted government. That means more war—desperate war, bloody war, war not only of nations but of classes and groups."

The solution, declares Dr. Butler, lies in immediate formation of an international league by the victorious allies. Into this the orderly neutrals may be invited at once. So may the new nationalities. Then the question of admitting Germany could be considered.

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German immigrant element was Alsace-Lorraine granted a constitution, nine years ago. The Alsations and Lorrainers were rid of the Diktator Paragraph, but they were still subjected to the military dictatorship. And since August, 1914, anybody who talked French on the streets was threatened with a year in prison even if he didn't know any other language.

A person who displayed in any way blue, white and red (the colors of the French tricolor) was liable to severe punishment. At Strassbourg a young woman was sentenced to three months in prison because she wore a white dress trimmed with blue and happened to buy a red rose and wear it.

Miss Rassa, sister of Oberstaatsanwalt (Attorney General) Rassa, and for a while Under Secretary of Justice, wore a Dutch costume and blue, white and red stockings when she went to a masked ball. When the carriage stopped in front of the hotel at which the ball was to be held she was arrested and brought to the police station, where she was set free with many apologies after she had identified herself.

Spies Always Active

Policemen and agents of the political secret service took great pains to hunt down the French sympathizers; they even went after schoolboys who took a walk to the woods and sang:

"Nous sommes des Alsations, le chapeau à la main, pour chasser les Prussiens sur l'autre cote du Rhin." (We are Alsations, rifles in hands, in order to chase the Prussians to the other side of the Rhine.)

It happened more than once that men who walked in quick step along the streets of Strassbourg were arrested because they were suspected of a pro-French demonstration, their quick pace being considered as a symbol of the banned song.

But those persecutions could not break the spirit of the populace.

The true spirit of Alsace-Lorraine has manifested itself in the present war. In Habsheim, for instance, a village of less than 2,000 population, eighty-nine men were arrested for high treason in August, 1914. The Mayor and some other citizens were stood up against a wall and shot. The others were court-martialed and sentenced to prison.

When the war was over, the prisoners were pro-French, and didn't deny it when questioned.

Noyes Wants Ex-Kaiser  
Tried for His Crimes

English Poet Says Escape of  
"Big Malefactors" Will Be  
Aid to Bolshevism

Bolshevism and anarchism will increase unless the former German Emperor and "other highly placed criminals" responsible for the world war are tried and given "justice," Alfred Noyes, the British poet, said last night at the forum in the Church of the Messiah.

"We have tried many of the underlings, the minor malefactors guilty of individual acts of sabotage and crime. But who has right have we to try underlings while the highly placed criminals, the heroic figures who scuttled into Holland, leaving their wives behind, are permitted to stalk through fine castles where they can drink champagne and smoke cigars for the rest of their days?"

"If the nations permit the murderers in the high places to escape, it will be an admission that we bow in abject submission to the divine right of kings. And I want to warn that if these arch malefactors are permitted to get off, the Bolshevists and anarchists will use that fact as a rallying cry. Bolshevism and anarchism will increase unless the peace conference disposes of these questions and satisfies the conscience of the world."

France Plans Airplane Lines  
From Paris to Twenty Cities

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The French government is studying a proposition for the creation of about twenty aerial lines connecting Paris with the chief towns of France and the great foreign centres.

## London Hears Flier Tried to Drop Bomb On Ex-Crown Prince

Supposed German 'Plane  
Aimed Projectile at  
Castle in Holland

No Casualties Caused

Report May Be Due to Land-  
ing in Netherlands of  
Other Foe Aviators

New York Tribune  
London Bureau  
Copyright, 1918, by the New York Tribune Inc.  
LONDON, Nov. 17.—According to a rumor said to be current in Holland, an attempt has been made to assassinate the former German Crown Prince. An airplane of unidentified nationality, presumably German, flew over the castle where the Crown Prince is staying and dropped a bomb, which, however, caused no casualties or damage. It is thought the report, if untrue, originated from the report that many German airplanes have been landing in Holland in the last few days.

Two More Dukes  
Quit Their Thrones;  
One Flees Country

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17.—Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Grand Duke Friedrich Franz IV of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have abdicated.

The former Grand Duke Ferdinand of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has arrived here with his English-born wife and their children. The Danish King, who is a brother of the former Grand Duke, received the party.

Saxe-Meiningen Is  
Proclaimed Free;  
Royal Lands Seized

BASEL, Nov. 17.—More of the smaller German principalities have followed the example of their larger neighbors and taken steps toward establishing republican forms of government. Saxe-Meiningen has been proclaimed a republic, and all estates owned by princes are made public property.

A dispatch from Karlsruhe says the provisional government has announced that Grand Duke Friedrich II has abdicated and that Baden is a free republic. A constituent assembly will later determine the form of government to be established.

Council to Provide Train  
For Flight of Ex-Kaiserin

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The former German Empress and the wife of the former German Crown Prince will leave for Holland in a few days on a special train provided by the Workmen and Soldiers' Council, according to Potsdam reports received at Copenhagen by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph.

Lu Cheng-Hsiang To Be  
Peace Envoy for Chinese

PEKING, Nov. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The Cabinet has appointed Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsiang as Envoy Extraordinary to the Peace Conference. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister to the United States, and most of the ministers to the European countries will act as deputies.

von Tirpitz Fled Germany  
When Revolution Started

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17.—Admiral von Tirpitz, former Minister of the German Navy and the man chiefly responsible for the armistice, is hoped

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Then we come to the matter of variety of styles, and here the game breaks up because there's no opposition!

## Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Charles Formally Quits  
The Throne of Hungary

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—Emperor Charles has specifically relinquished the throne of Hungary, according to a dispatch received here from Budapest.

England Debates  
Ex-Kaiser's Fate,  
But Isn't Anxious

Opinion So Far Has Failed  
to Crystallize Into De-  
mand for Penalty

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Much speculation exists here regarding the ultimate disposal of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, though opinion has not yet crystallized into widespread insistence on their physical punishment.

More attention is being given to the necessity of forcing the German nation to pay for its sins. It is hoped

that the epithets of "monstrous" and "unprecedented in their insanity" applied to the armistice terms, remind the Germans of those they inflicted or planned to inflict on their opponents.

It can be officially stated that Versailles is one of the possible if not the most probable places for holding the peace conference, but this question is not yet settled. No expectation exists that the peace conference will start for some time yet, for the preliminaries still to be settled will take a long time.

Meanwhile many conferences are likely at Versailles and elsewhere. It is thought the peace conference itself will be of short duration, because a great part of the work will be accomplished in the preliminaries.

According to some views Lord Robert Cecil was optimistic when he said Tuesday in Birmingham: "Sanguine men speak of peace by Christmas, but the far-seeing regard next summer as a far more probable date."

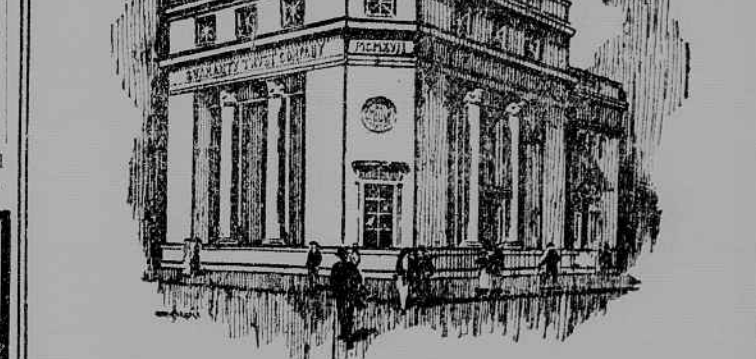
The spread of Bolshevism in Germany and elsewhere at present is not officially regarded with great alarm.

The German complaint concerning the continuance of the blockade arises from the unreasonable German expectation that they will have free run of the world's supplies while other countries are rationed.

Von Mackensen's Troops  
Disarmed and Sent Home

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17.—The German Field Marshal von Mackensen, who has been operating in Rumania, arrived yesterday at Debreczin, Hungary, with 2,000 of his troops, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

The troops were disarmed and started toward Germany.



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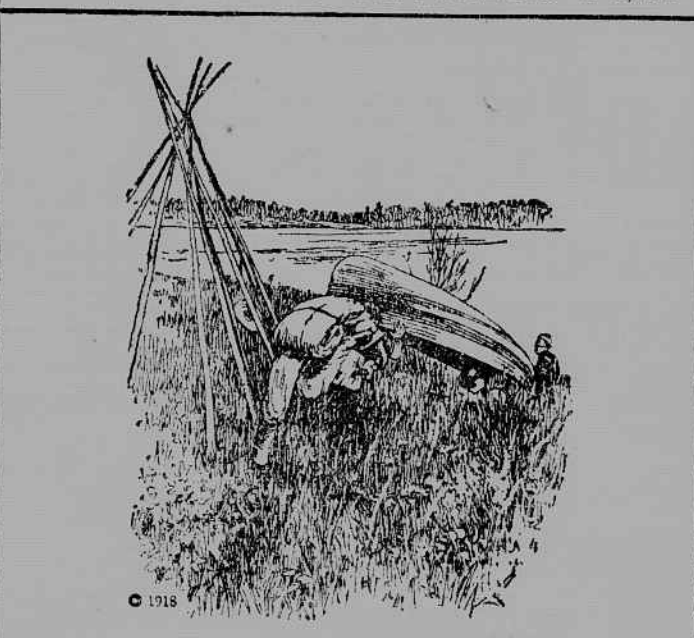
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## THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



## A Portage

PADDLING is so much easier than walking with a heavy load that travelers in the Canada woods make roundabout journeys to take advantage of lakes and rivers. To get from one waterway to another, the boat and its load must be carried over rough trails, sometimes for a considerable distance. At portage points used very frequently, the traveler may find a broken road, and occasionally, arrangements for taking his boat across by wagon.

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